

Salisbury Mercantile.

Entered and published, as a weekly, by PHILIP WHALEY,
Postmaster of the State of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N.C., TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1830.

[VOL. X....NO. 518.]

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

BUFFALO AND NEW-ORLEANS ROAD.

Mr. Barber's Speech continued.

I come, now, to another serious objection; I mean the inequality in the distribution of our favors. The theory of our constitution, undeniably is, that the contributions of the people of the United States should, as nearly as possible, be equal. Thus, it is provided that direct taxes shall be apportioned amongst the several States, according to their population; that duties, imports and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States; and that no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce, to the ports of one State over those of another; but of what avail is it, to secure equality in contribution, or to attempt to secure it, if the moment the contribution is made, the whole effect may be instantly destroyed by gross *inequality* in making appropriations? This idea may be forcibly illustrated by a familiar example, drawn from common life. Suppose, Sir, you and myself being about to embark in a common enterprise, each with great accuracy contributes precisely equal sums, and the very moment the fund was thus formed, you were at liberty to apply the whole amount to your own use,—would it not be mockery in such a case to talk of any *substantial* equality? In the execution of this system it will be in the power of this Government, at its pleasure or caprice, to increase the wealth of one portion of the Union, and to diminish that of another, without any restraint whatever. Let me suppose a case or two. Suppose the Cumberland road had been extended to Baltimore, no one will deny that the *commerce* of that city would have been benefited; of this, Maryland seems to have been aware, because she has constructed a turnpike from Cumberland to Baltimore; but if, on the contrary, that road had been conducted from some point on the Ohio to Philadelphia, then that city would have received the advantage; and thus the one or the other city might be increased in prosperity at the expense of the other, just as the one or other direction might be given to the road. I will put stronger case. Suppose New York had not been able, with her own means, to execute her great Erie Canal, and that State and Louisiana had both applied to this Government for aid at the same time, the one to have made the Erie Canal, so as to connect that Lake with the city of New York, the other to improve the Mississippi and all its tributary streams;—it is not obvious, that, according as we had executed the one or the other project, we should have built up the city of New Orleans on the one hand, or that of New York on the other? Sir, from these examples, it is impossible not to see, that the relative wealth and importance of the different portions of the Union, might be made to depend upon the favor which they might respectively find here. Mr. Chairman, our revenue being raised almost exclusively by imports, the attention of the people at large is not drawn so closely to it. To test the justice and policy of this system, I appeal to gentlemen to say, whether they would venture to impose a direct tax to the amount of millions, and then apply the proceeds to the improvement of particular parts of the country? I undertake to answer no; and let me tell them, that if they were to try the experiment, the people would soon arrest them in their course. We sometimes hear it said, that as the United States are one great whole, whatever benefits one of the parts is a benefit to the whole. This, Sir, I acknowledge, is too lofty a magnanimity, too expensive a patriotism for me to pretend to. Say what you will, reason as you will, as long as man is man, the States and the people of the States will never forget their individuality; they will never consent that the fruits of their labor shall go to enrich others. Let me test this principle by a case. I suppose that some five or six millions would probably improve all the important rivers in Virginia. I call upon the members from Massachusetts, to say, whether they would impose a direct tax. If they would not, and I am sure they have too much candor to say that they would, then this high minded disinterestedness will do well, "to point a moral or adorn a tale," but will not do for practical life.

Now, Mr. Chairman, is the objection on account of inequality at all obviated, by the common remark, that our resources are to be apportioned to national objects? National objects! Where is the criterion by which we are to decide? What comes up to this standard, and what does not? We have none but the opinions of members here; and whenever the question comes to be decided, rest assured that each individual member will think that the project which he presents has the stamp of *nationality*. And what, Sir, will be the necessary result in practice? I make now no invidious distinctions between North and South, East and West; we are all men, and have all the feelings and passions of men; many projects will be presented at a given session, the disposable funds will not be adequate to the completion of them all; then will come "the tug of war," and the struggle, who shall succeed and who must be disappointed. No one or two of the objects can be carried by themselves, but must get their passport by the company which they are in. Sir, the inevitable result will be, combinations and arrangements so as to unite a sufficient force, to carry through a number of different objects, neither by its own intrinsic weight, but all, by the united weight of all. This will generate feuds and heartburnings in those who are defeated. It will, it must be so; for it is not in human nature for either States or individuals, without murmuring and discontent, to stand by a fund divided, in which they have a common interest, and of which they are not allowed to participate. They will never be satisfied by telling them, that their objects were not national, whilst the others were. They will think otherwise; and they will tell the participants in the spoil, that they had decided the question of nationality in their own case, and then enjoyed the fruits of that decision.

Mr. Chairman, I am no apostle of division; I look to the confederacy of these States as to the ark of our political salvation; may God grant that it may be perpetual! Sir, I go further and say, that I come not here with any language of menace; but as the representative of a portion of the people of this country, I have a right to use the language of expostion; in that language, then, Sir, let me own this committee, that there are already points of difference

amongst the States of this Union, enough to inspire us all with a spirit of moderation and forbearance. A minority, it is true, has a very large minority of the people, have calmly presented against some of the leading principles of policy of this Government; Virginia, N. & South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, all tell you that they feel themselves to be oppressed. Will you turn a deaf ear to their complaints? Will you pay no respect to the opinion of a large and respectable portion of the community? Will you, because you are a majority, feel power and forget right? What more could the veriest despot do? Sir, the machine of government may, for a time, be propelled by a given momentum, though many of its parts work not at all in concert; but sooner or later it must be worn too much by excessive friction; or probably it may become so disordered as to be unable to perform its functions.

What makes this system still more obnoxious is, that some of the States of this Union believe that this power does not reside in Congress, and therefore, cannot participate of the bounty of this Government, even if it were offered to them. Sir, I do not mean to violate my promise, that I would not discuss this question, but I may, consistently with the propriety of a principle recommended by two distinguished American statesmen, to abstain from the exercise of a doubtful power. Suppose that you may, as has been said, "by hanging inference on inference, until, like Jacob's ladder, they reach to Heaven," come to the conclusion, that the power is with you, I ask, emphatically, is it not reason enough to forbear its exercise, when so many of the States believe it to be a violation of the compact of their union with you? Will you, can you, consistently with justice, proceed in the distribution of a common fund, when so many of the joint owners must, according to their own sense of duty, either be forever excluded from their equal share, or procure it only by sacrificing their solemn convictions of what is right, to their interest? Though you constitute a majority, yet let me remind you of this eternal truth, that the acts of a majority to be *rightful*, must be *just*.

Mr. Chairman, we seem to have reached an interesting crisis in our political history. During the war of the revolution, the whole energies of our people were concentrated in support of that great struggle, and they went together with one heart and one hand. During the interval between that and the late war, our strenuous efforts were exerted to repair the mischiefs of the first war; to build up a new government; put it into operation; restore our public credit, and by every means in our power, to acquire a stand amongst the nations of the earth. The late war again put into requisition all our civil and military energies in vindication of our national honor. Since its termination, a new era has opened upon us. With nothing seriously to distract us from abroad, we are left to look at home. The action of the government has now turned inwards, with an overflowing revenue, and a near approach to the extinguishment of our public debt. New schemes of policy are devised; new principles of government avowed. I fear, Sir, that we may find, as other nations have found, that a period of peace, however desirable in itself, is precisely that in which our government is to be put to its severest trial. Amidst the din of arms, or in the great effort to build up political establishments, the selfish passions are in a great degree absorbed in the more important objects to be effected. These causes being removed, there is now full scope for their action, and it calls for all our firmness and all our patriotism to prevent the injurious effects. Sir, if this government would confine its action to those great objects, which, in my estimation, its founders intended, such as war, peace, negotiation, foreign commerce, &c. and leave every thing municipal in its nature to the States, we should go on in harmonious concert; and peace, content, and happiness, would prevail throughout our borders. In relation to these great questions, there is a community of interest throughout the Union; as, on the one hand, these must be acted upon by the federal government; so, on the other, its action upon them is not, in its nature, necessarily calculated to create strife and conflict amongst the different parts of this great whole. Sir, it is when we pass beyond this line and intrude upon the field of municipal legislation; when we act on subjects in which the different States have different and opposing interests, in which the *benefit* we extend to one is at the expense of another; and in which each State can best act for itself; it is by this course, that we are converting concord into discord, harmony into discord, and bringing into these conflict those differ-

ent interests which, if acted on internally by this Government, would afford the strongest cement to the Union. The natural pursuits of the North, for example, are those of commerce and navigation; that of the South, is agriculture. Let each be managed at home,—I mean in their internal operation,—and they are the allies of each other; the Northern merchants and ship owners are the buyers and transporters of Southern produce; and the South purchase the imported goods of the North; but the moment this Government attempts to control and regulate the whole, then the conflict begins; for then the regulation which advances the interest of one, by the same operation injures that of the other.

Sir, there are strong objections to this system, arising from the difficulty of executing it. If a road is to be constructed by our authority, we must have power to demand the land for its site—timber, stone and gravel for its construction. How are these to be obtained? The Constitution forbids us from taking private property without just compensation. To make this, we must, by our officers, summon juries, condemn the requisite land, value the stone, timber, &c. Is this not municipal legislation? The bill in question, however, does not thus suppose the owners of the soil, to refuse, by contract, to supply these things, you must go into this whole process. Again, Sir, after the roads shall have been constructed, they must be kept in repair. Shall it be done by a perpetual drain upon the Treasury, or will you proceed to erect toll gates? Sir, this has been attempted in the case of the Cumberland road, but we have not yet screwed our courage up to this point. Here let me remind you of the solemn conviction of some of the States, that you cannot erect these gates. Will you, in the face of this, press on and put such States in the painful dilemma of restricting your authority, or yielding up what they believe to be their rights? God forbid that the experiment should be made! I would not have one serious conflict with a single State for all the roads which you will ever make.

Sir, there is one argument addressed to the States, which charms like the Sirens' song, which I beg leave to examine closely, and to expose to the people at large; I wish to prove to them, and think I can, to demonstration, that they are under utter delusion in relation to it. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has given us a glowing description of the value of good roads, and other channels of communication; they enhance the value of land, they diminish the price of transportation, they almost annihilate time and space, and, in the fashionable figure of speech, they are to the body politic, what the veins and arteries are to the body natural. The gentleman, not content with mere description of their value, has held up to us in bold relief, the thousands of turnpikes constructed by Napoleon, the splendid bridges, &c.; he might have added the 18,000 miles of turnpike in England; he might have gone further back, to the time of Louis 16th, the Grand Monarque, and described the Canal of Languedoc; he might have gone further back, to Henry 4th of France, and spoken of the splendid road constructed by Sully from Paris towards Brussels, adorned with triple rows of elms; nay, Sir, he might have gone back further still, and spoken of the magnificence of the aqueduct of Rome, her Appian and Etruscan ways. This, Sir, is the splendid illusion which charms and captivates our people; until this shall be dispelled, they can never be brought to dispassionate reasoning on the subject. I wish the gentleman had held up to our view, on the same canvas, the thousands of miles of turnpike in England, and the tens of thousands of people, who either go supine to bed, or are driven by taxation to live on the least sustenance which will support human life; and the 7000 Irishmen, the most brave and the most persecuted people on earth, who subside, as O'Connell tells us, each upon three half pence per day; so, on the French canvas, he should have presented the roads, the canals, the bridges, and, at the same time, the ruinous, grinding, and oppressive gabelle and corvée; so, on the Roman canvas, he should have presented the splendid aqueduct and the paved ways, and at the same time, he should have told us, in the eloquent language of a modern writer, "that the pavement and ruins of Rome are buried in dust, shaken from the feet of barbarians." Sir, let it not be supposed, that I am hostile to good roads and canals; the gentleman may extenuate himself in their defense, and I shall not object; by right of roads the mountains be leveled, valleys filled up—over the Appalachian mountains, if you please, subdued by the hand of man. The value of all this constitutes nothing against my argument; it does not at all touch the question at issue

between the gentleman and myself; that question is, not whether these things are useful—for that nobody denies—but it is how, and by whom, these improvements shall be made? The improvements which should be made here, I say, must they be made by the States, when these made, we shall enjoy all their utility, and that only when made by this Government, I fear, I believe, for the reasons I have already stated, and others, which I shall hereafter urge, that the system will eventually destroy the independence of the States; that the States, in their direct independence, are the pillars which support our great political fabric; that, if these be weakened, the whole fabric will crumble into atoms, and fall, with a tremendous crash; that, with it, will fall our political liberty, which, in the language of Cato, I value more than houses, villas, statues, pictures—and I will add, roads, canals, and bridges. Give me in people who are free, happy, and not oppressively taxed, though in the plain gait of republican simplicity, rather than one weighed down by oppression, though surrounded by all the monuments of the arts. A nation in this last condition, may be aptly represented by the description which has been given of a splendid city, viewed at a distance, and how held only lofty towers, magnificent temples, and superb edifices; but when you shall have entered in and taken a closer view, you find wretched hovels, dark and narrow alleys, which shut out the light of heaven, and, I will add, many of those who inhabit these abodes, with famine in their eyes, and ragged misery on their backs.

I now beg leave to address myself to the sober sense, the interest, nay, the pride of the States, and the people of the States, and to say, as I will clearly show, that if, instead of heaping up their treasure here, they will keep it at home, they can execute for themselves all their splendid works, so eloquently described by the gentleman, without calling here, in the language of supplication, to beg us to do it for them; and that they will then maintain their independence, and continue to occupy their place as a *respectable* constellation in the political firmament, and not, like this twinkling star, so eclipsed by the *giant* blaze of this Federal sun, as not to emit light enough even to make "darkness visible."

I ask the attention of the Committee, whilst I exhibit to them some plain and practical proofs of this proposition.

The revenue of the United States, which is the fund by which these improvements are to be executed, is derived by the contribution of the people of the States. It unquestionably cannot be good policy for the States to furnish it to this government, to be redistributed by us, in the form of internal improvement; if that re-distribution is made in proportion to the respective contributions, for then it is apparent, that the portion which each State would thus receive back, would be less than that which it had advanced, by the amount of the expense of collection; what, then, is the only remaining part of the alternative? Why, Sir, that the re-distribution must necessarily be unequal. To those States which may receive more than their proportionate share, I propound this solemn question: Is it reconcileable with the principles of justice, for them to make such a demand? To those which, on the contrary, may receive less than their due share, I put this question: Are you prepared thus to sacrifice your own interests, to give up the fruits of your own labor, to gratify the cupidity of those who, in the distribution of a common fund, clutch at more than the eternal principles of justice authorize them to ask? The demand of the one class would be as incompatible with the immutable principles of right, as the sacrifice of the other would be at war with their self-preservation. Sir, the force of this argument is infinitely increased by the consideration, that, as it has already happened, so it would most probably hereafter happen, that the States which contributed the *most*, would receive the *most*—thus presenting the injustice of such a course, in the most vivid light of contrast. And will the States which are to be the losers by this operation, continue longer blind to the plainest dictates of interest, and not see *whatever* which is only to press for an *impartial* which are to profit by it? If they were to receive their *fair share*, they would be lost, as I have told you the loss of the expense of collection: if they were to receive less than their due share, this loss would be greatly increased. It is only, then, because they expect, and intend to receive more, than they can deserve for, but whatever they receive more

NEW CHEAP STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS.

W. H. Hackett, and Samuel Lemly,
Having formed a Copartnership in the
Mercantile Business, under the firm of
Hackett & Lemly; beg leave to inform their
friends and the public, that they are now re-
ceiving and opening, in the House lately occupied
by Daniel H. Cross, on Main street, directly
opposite J. Murphy's, a general and hand-
some assortment of

ENTIRELY NEW GOODS.

purchased for cash, in New-York and Philadelphia, of the latest importations: Which they will sell as low as Goods can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their friends and the public, to examine their stock, to call and satisfy themselves, as to the quality of the goods, the lowness of the prices, and the variety of the assortment.

Salisbury, May 5th, 1830.

N. B. Hackett & Lemly have a lot back of their store, and opposite Mowry's Blacksmith's Shop, provided for the accommodation of their friends, with racks and troughs, convenient for watering and feeding horses.

New Cheap Store.

CLAYLAND & TORRENCE.

R. M. CLAYLAND and A. TORRENCE, having formed a copartnership in the Mercantile Business, under the above firm, beg leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and the surrounding country, that they have just returned from New-York and Philadelphia, with a beautiful assortment of

New Style, Fancy and Staple GOODS,

which have been selected from the latest importations, and will be offered at a very small advance for cash. Purchasers are invited to call and view their assortment.

Salisbury, April 5, 1830.

14

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court.

A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830.

15

Hampton & Palmer.

HAVE formed a copartnership, as Watch and Clock Makers, Silver-smiths and Jewellers, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the New Shop, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Main street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully repair all kinds of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well: And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladies, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for cash.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,

JOHN C. PALMER,

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830.

13

James B. Hampton tender his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as this new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

II. C. JONES.

Feb'y. 20th, 1830.

08

A Neat Dwelling, In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allibone, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorized to make title,) and the terms can be known.

H. C. JONES.

18

Windsor Chair & Bed-Stead MAKING.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs the public, that he has, and will continue to keep on hand, a large supply of high, half-high, and low

BED-STEDDS, inferior to none in this country. Also, he intends to keep on hand, a full supply of elegant well made

Windsor Chairs, Setters, &c. warranted to be of good timber and well made. The subscriber will shortly have

SIDEBOARDS & BUREAUS.

Orders from a distance will meet with punctual attention; and all kind of Repairs, in his time, will meet with due attendance.

His terms will be accommodating. Country produce will be taken in part pay for work.

The subscriber returns his acknowledgements for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.

WM. R. H

than that share, some other States must receive just so much less.

But, Mr. Chairman, I now beg leave to bring this question still nearer home, as to the interest of the States.

Sir, as soon as the public debt shall have been paid, if the present revenue shall continue, there will be an excess beyond the current disbursements of the year, probably of twelve millions of dollars per annum. This I will suppose is to be distributed in the form of internal improvements. Now, Sir, I will, to illustrate my idea of the practical operation of the system, take the case of some individual States. Supposing, for the present, that each State should contribute a share of the revenue in proportion to her population, and, with the exception of the South, which contributes much more, it may serve as a tolerable basis for calculation. Virginia, containing at least one-twelfth of that population, would advance one million of dollars of this excess, each year. If this excess were left at her own disposition, in the course of ten years she could cover her whole territory with turnpike roads, and intersect the whole Commonwealth with improved streams and canals. What, Sir, has Virginia ever received from this Government? I believe the appropriation of \$150,000 to the Dismal Swamp Canal. Now this is less than one-sixth of one year's surplus of the revenue advanced by her people. Sir, let me put the case stronger. The annual amount of duty on coffee is about \$1,800,000, of which the twelfth part, the share paid by her, is almost precisely \$150,000, amount which she has received.

Mr. Clay coming out a Jackson man.—

This is true. At a great dinner in Natchez,

Mr. Clay says that, "he has sometimes erred," he was but a man." And further:

The brilliant success of the Americans before New Orleans, directed by Jackson,

on the glorious eighth of January, taught

a salutary lesson to our foes, not soon to be forgotten. And Mr. President, now as

on all proper occasions, I take pleasure in

awarding to that distinguished individual

the applause due to his meritorious services.

By the aid of the sterling valor of

the American troops, he achieved for

himself and his country a lasting fame."

Mr. Clay is at his old post of the "Ta-

ble" again.

New York Enquirer.

Mr. White's property.—The Newbury-

port Herald mentions that the last will of

the late Joseph White, of Salem, has been

made public. The Herald says, he left

\$140,000 in legacies to various relatives;

and the remainder of his property, about

\$250,000, was left to Hon. Stephen White.

For 36 years previous to the murder of

Mr. White, in Salem, there has been but

one capital crime committed in Essex

county, which has 80,000 inhabitants. A

boy, aged 17, was hung there some years

since for arson.

A Branch of the United States Bank has been established at Burlington, Vt. of which Heman Allen, late minister to Chili, is appointed President.

The Colonial Trade. Accounts have been published, coming from several quarters, that Mr. McLane has closed his negotiations with the British government unsuccessfully. This wants at least confirmation. The termination of this question on the part of the English cabinet will not probably be made till the course of our Congress on several great questions of internal policy be finally taken. The complexion of the English government papers favor this view. We have also seen accounts in the Canada papers, stating that there was a probability, ere long, of an arrangement between this country and England on the colonial question. It was also shown that the navigation of the British northern colonies had not been benefited by the closing of the West India ports to United States shipping.

New York Courier.

The Tariff. The subject of the Tariff, contrary to all expectation, is fairly before the House of Representatives, and promises to be extensively discussed. The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken up, Mr. McDougal submitted an amendment, proposing to repeal, after June next, the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, and after a certain period further, the repeal of the tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it.

Raleigh Register.

The Honorable Tom. Clifton. again.

In the House of Representatives, 27th ult. Mr. Clifton submitted a resolution, requesting the President of the United States to state to the House the reasons which induced him to remove officers holding public station, up to the 3d of March, 1829, from the highest to the lowest grades. The yeas and nays being on the motion of Mr. McDougal taken on the consideration of this resolution, it was

negatived by a vote of 126 to 48.

COLONIA.—The last accounts from Colombia are, as usual, contradictory. It is said on the one hand that Bolivar was daily becoming unpopular, and that his troops were deserting his cause by companies and regiments, to join Paez. On the other hand, it is stated that the troops of Paez were disaffected, and deserting his standard by hundreds.

Accounts from Lima up to 16th March, state, that at an interview between Gen. Paez and Comandante Leon by Bolivar, Paez gave him to understand that he was willing to resign, and then, on the condition that he should be acknowledged an independent State, and be subject to the Republic of Colombia, and no other terms.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND PORTUGUESE GOLD.

The Gold Coins of America, Great Britain and Portugal, are all of the same standard, and are valued at 89 89 100 cents to the dwt. or at 27 grs. to the dollar; or

dwt. gr.

The weight of one dollar is 1 03

Do 500 dollars 562 12

Do 10,000 dollars 11,250 00

BRANCH GOLD.

The Gold Coin of France is valued at

87 1-2 cents the dwt. or 27 1-2 grains to the dollar; therefore

The weight of one dollar is 1 04

Do 500 dollars 573 07

Do 10,000 dollars 11,461 08

AMERICAN GOLD.

This coin values, agreeably to the Act

of Congress, at 80 cents to the dollar, or

88 1-2 grs. to the dwt. or

1 06

Do 500 dollars 585 07

Do 10,000 dollars 11,000 18

Doubloons, it will be observed, are re-

ceived by the Banks at 80 cents; but

they are generally so much discounted as to

sell for \$15 each, money, Bank, and others, and are worth more than twice to sixteen dollars each, but it is seldom they command the latter price.

American Calicoes.—It is not generally known to the public that the art of calico printing, is now brought as near to perfection in this country, as it is in Europe, and that at the Eagle Print Works at Belleville, in New Jersey, distant only eight miles from the Ferry, upwards of 4000 pieces or 20,000 yards are printed weekly. The works are very extensive, and embrace themselves, not only the necessary appendages of printing works, but shops for the manufacture of all the patterns, forms, and tools which are required in conducting the establishment. Upwards of two hundred persons are constantly employed.

We were pleased to learn that the enterprising proprietors of these works, find a ready market for all they can finish.

New York Courier.

Mr. Clay coming out a Jackson man.—This is true. At a great dinner in Natchez, Mr. Clay says that, "he has sometimes erred," he was but a man." And further: The brilliant success of the Americans before New Orleans, directed by Jackson, on the glorious eighth of January, taught a salutary lesson to our foes, not soon to be forgotten. And Mr. President, now as on all proper occasions, I take pleasure in awarding to that distinguished individual the applause due to his meritorious services. By the aid of the sterling valor of the American troops, he achieved for himself and his country a lasting fame."

Mr. Clay is at his old post of the "Ta-

ble" again.

New York Enquirer.

Mr. White's property.—The Newbury-

port Herald mentions that the last will of

the late Joseph White, of Salem, has been

made public. The Herald says, he left

\$140,000 in legacies to various relatives;

and the remainder of his property, about

\$250,000, was left to Hon. Stephen White.

For 36 years previous to the murder of

Mr. White, in Salem, there has been but

one capital crime committed in Essex

county, which has 80,000 inhabitants. A

boy, aged 17, was hung there some years

since for arson.

A Branch of the United States Bank has been established at Burlington, Vt. of which Heman Allen, late minister to Chili, is appointed President.

The Colonial Trade. Accounts have been published, coming from several quarters, that Mr. McLane has closed his negotiations with the British government unsuccessfully. This wants at least confirmation. The termination of this question on the part of the English cabinet will not probably be made till the course of our Congress on several great questions of internal policy be finally taken. The complexion of the English government papers favor this view. We have also seen accounts in the Canada papers, stating that there was a probability, ere long, of an arrangement between this country and England on the colonial question. It was also shown that the navigation of the British northern colonies had not been benefited by the closing of the West India ports to United States shipping.

New York Courier.

The Tariff. The subject of the Tariff, contrary to all expectation, is fairly before the House of Representatives, and promises to be extensively discussed. The bill altering the Tariff Laws, so as more effectually to enforce their provisions, being again taken up, Mr. McDougal submitted an amendment, proposing to repeal, after June next, the Tariff of 1828, reviving that of 1824, and after a certain period further, the repeal of the tariff of 1824, leaving that of 1816 in force; and he followed his motion by a speech of two hours in support of it.

Raleigh Register.

The Honorable Tom. Clifton. again.

In the House of Representatives, 27th ult. Mr. Clifton submitted a resolution, requesting the President of the United States to state to the House the reasons which induced him to remove officers holding public station, up to the 3d of March, 1829, from the highest to the lowest grades. The yeas and nays being on the motion of Mr. McDougal taken on the consideration of this resolution, it was

negatived by a vote of 126 to 48.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND PORTUGUESE GOLD.

The Gold Coins of America, Great Britain and Portugal, are all of the same standard, and are valued at 89 89 100 cents to the dwt. or at 27 grs. to the dollar; or

dwt. gr.

The weight of one dollar is 1 03

Do 500 dollars 562 12

Do 10,000 dollars 11,250 00

BRANCH GOLD.

The Gold Coin of France is valued at

87 1-2 cents the dwt. or 27 1-2 grains to the dollar; therefore

The weight of one dollar is 1 04

Do 500 dollars 573 07

Do 10,000 dollars 11,000 18

Doubloons, it will be observed, are re-

ceived by the Banks at 80 cents; but

they are generally so much discounted as to

sell for \$15 each, money, Bank, and others, and are worth more than twice to sixteen dollars each, but it is seldom they command the latter price.

American Calicoes.—It is not generally

known to the public that the art of calico

printing, is now brought as near to

perfection in this country, as it is in Europe,

and that at the Eagle Print Works at

Belleville, in New Jersey, distant only eight

miles from the Ferry, upwards of 4000

pieces or 20,000 yards are printed weekly.

The works are very extensive, and

embrace themselves, not only the necessary

appendages of printing works, but

shops for the manufacture of all the

patterns, forms, and tools which are re-

quired in conducting the establishment.

Upwards of two hundred persons are con-

stantly employed.

We were pleased to learn that the enter-

prising proprietors of these works, find

a ready market for all they can finish.

New York Courier.

Mr. Clay coming out a Jackson man.—

This is true. At a great dinner in Natchez,

Mr. Clay says that, "he has sometimes erred," he was but a man." And further:

The brilliant success of the Americans before New Orleans, directed by Jackson,

on the glorious eighth of January, taught

a salutary lesson to our foes, not soon to be forgotten. And Mr. President, now as

on all proper occasions, I take pleasure in

awarding to that distinguished individual

the applause due to his meritorious services.

By the aid of the sterling valor of the

American troops, he achieved for himself and his country a lasting fame."

New York Enquirer.

Mr. Clay is at his old post of the "Ta-

ble" again.

New York Enquirer.

Mr. Clay coming out a Jackson man.—

This is true. At a great dinner in Natchez,

Salisbury:

MAY 11, 1830.

We are authorized to announce John Cawse, Esq. of the Forks of the Yadkin, as a candidate to represent Rowan county in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

Noble Example.—The Granville County Bible Society, though not the first in North Carolina, to pass the resolution of supplying all its destitute families with the Holy Scriptures, has, we believe, the honor of being the *first county* in this state which *furnished* all its destitute families with Bibles. This was done at considerable expense, which was promptly met by the Society. Recently, this efficient society has, we understand, purchased *two thousand Bibles*, and adopted other important measures for supplying, in the months of May and June, five adjacent counties with the Sacred Volume. These are examples of energy and liberality highly creditable to Granville county,—examples which can scarcely fail of being felt by every intelligent friend of the Bible in our whole State.

[COMMUNICATED.]

News from the State of Mississippi states that the whole of the Choctaw Indians have determined to emigrate West of the Mississippi, to the lands set apart by Government. And they have accordingly voluntarily entered into a treaty with government.

All hail Rhode Island!—This little State has done nobly! She has redeemed her character, by electing a Democratic *Jackson* Governor, and a majority of Jackson Democrats to the State Senate. Maj. Noah can no longer stow this patriotic little State away in his watch-fob: her heart is as big as a lion's. She will henceforth be honored among her Republican sisters of the Union, as of the true faith.

Longevity.—Anthony Van Pelt lately died in Greene county, in this state, aged 126 years and 2 months. He was too old to do military duty in the Revolution. He retained the use of his sight, and all his other faculties, remarkably well, to the last.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

It has sometimes been a query to those concerned in the Sabbath School, why so few of the parents, and of the citizens in general, visit the Sabbath School room. Perhaps some are backward, fearing lest they interrupt the business of the school. If any absent themselves entirely for this reason, they do so through an erroneous notion. Strangers by coming in, do in no wise disturb the order of the school. Indeed, so far from considering visits by the citizen, to the Sabbath School room, as an intrusion or interruption, we would take it as a favor; and do most cordially invite all who are friendly to the cause of the Sabbath Schools, and desire to see the one in which we are engaged, prosperous, to visit the school, not only next sabbath, but any and every other sabbath they can do so. Such a course, we think, would be calculated to have a happy effect upon the minds of the children, in inspiring them with a love and respect for their school, and in stimulating them to zeal and diligence in the study of their lessons. The children will then see that such individuals are friends of the sabbath school, and feel an interest in their education. Such individuals will thus have an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the plan on which the school is conducted, with the course of instruction pursued; and would afterwards, in all probability, feel a deeper interest in the cause, which, in our opinion, deserves the attention and patronage of both the Christian and the patriot.

The hours of the School, are from 8 to 10, A. M.; and from 2 to half past 3, P. M.

Superintendents of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church, Salisbury.

Congress.—Mr. Foot's resolution, which has been so prolific a nest-egg, and caused such lengthened and able debate in the Senate, has, we observe, been laid on the table. Mr. Brown, of this state, on the 31st ult. presented a petition from John Howard, of Newbern, asking additional compensation for repairing a light-house. And on the 23d, Mr. Brown presented a memorial from a number of citizens of North Carolina, praying for a post route.

In the House of Representatives, 23d, Mr. Archer, from the com. of foreign relations, reported a bill to create the office of *Assistant Secretary of State*.

A bill was reported in the House, to allow the District of Columbia to send a Delegate to Congress.

In Senate, 27th, a resolution was offered by Mr. White, but subsequently, on his motion, laid on the table, for removing *Henry Tamm* from the office of *Assistant Door-keeper*, for habitual intoxication. "Tamm, [sic] more porter!"

In Senate, 28th, Mr. Holmes offered a series of resolutions, calling on the President for the removal of officers removed during the recess of the Senate, and the reasons for the removals, which was postponed indefinitely. 26 to 31 votes: all the opposition voted against the proposal.

Disastrous Explosion.—The boiler of the steam boat Chief Justice Marshall, exploded near Newburgh, on the Hudson river, state of New-York, on the 23d ult.; by which accident, 13 persons were badly scalded, of whom afterwards died. About 170 persons were on board.

We are indebted to the Hon. Wm. Reneker, Carson, and Ogle, for copies of Mr. McDowell's Report on the Bank of the U. S. and for Mr. Ingaham's (the secretary of the Treasury's) letter to the Committee of Retrenchment, containing a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the U. S. government, from 1783, to 1829.

The *Chowan Mail* commenced, last week, performing its trips twice a week between Chowan and Salisbury; it will hereafter arrive on Monday and Thursday evenings, and depart on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. Maj. Hunter, the enterprising proprietor of this line, intends, we learn, shortly to run a very splendid and commodious coach on the whole route. This new arrangement will add greatly to the facilities of travelling between this section, and Charleston, and the intermediate country and towns.

The Season, so far, has been rather propitious than otherwise. Wheat promises well, although some fields are injured by the *Fly*. During the first and middle of last month, it was so extremely dry, that corn and cotton were slow in coming up; but at this time they present a thrifty appearance. Of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, and indeed every species of fruit, there will be the greatest abundance—as they are now beyond the reach of any blight which, in the ordinary course of the seasons, can be expected seriously to injure the crop. Green Peas, and ripe Strawberries, the greatest luxuries of the vernal season, have made their appearance on our tables.

Early Potatoes.—Col. Clendenin, of Yorkville, S. C. complimented the Editor of the Advocate, on the 10th ult. with an *Irish Potato*, which grew in the Colonel's garden this spring, weighing 4 oz. 10 dwt. Yorkville is in the 36th degree of N. latitude.

At Iredell Superior Court, week before last, *Merrill*, who was convicted, at last fall term, of murder, but who appealed to the Supreme Court, and obtained a new trial,—had a re-trial; he was acquitted of murder, but found guilty of manslaughter; and was sentenced to be branded and imprisoned.

Distressing.—On 16th ult. John Pelt, Jr. of Cabarrus county, accidentally shot his mother, in the night; and serious apprehensions are entertained that she will not long survive the distressing casualty. Frequent thefts had been committed on old Mr. Pelt's premises; and on the night of the accident, young Pelt having heard a noise in the yard, took his gun and fired at random, with the view, as our informant supposes, of frightening away what he thought to be a thief; but unfortunately Mrs. Pelt had gone into the yard for some purpose, and was directly in the range of her son's aim: the ball struck her in the head, and produced a considerable fracture near the Temple. There is but little hope of her recovery. This afflictive casualty is a source of keen distress to the whole family.

Mr. Editor: You are desired to let the world know, that the human species does not degenerate (*physically*, I mean) in America, so far as Davidson county, North Carolina, is concerned. Proof: Miss *Sally Swing*, daughter of Mr. Daniel Swing, of that county, only eight years of age, weighs one hundred and twenty-two pounds! This fact can be attested by numbers of the respectable neighbors.

Impeachment of Judge Peck.—In the House of Representatives, 26th ult. Messrs. Buchanan and Storrs having previously been appointed a committee for that purpose, reported that they had appeared at the bar of the Senate with a message from that House, and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, impeached James H. Peck, Judge of the United States' Court for the District of Missouri, of high misdemeanors in office; whereupon Mr. *Tazewell* moved that a select committee be appointed to consider and report on the subject, when on balloting it appeared that Messrs. *Tazewell*, *Bell*, and *Webster* were chosen.

The Committee appointed, in pursuance of the motion of Mr. Storrs, of New York to prepare and report to the House of Representatives, articles of impeachment against Judge Peck, consists of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; Henry R. Storrs, of New York; George McDuffie, of South Carolina; Ambrose Spencer, of New York; Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky.

The vote in the House of Representatives, on the subject of impeaching Judge Peck, stood, 123 in favor, and 49 against the measure.

It is presumed the articles of impeachment against Judge Peck will be prepared and presented to the Senate at the present session; but most probably they will not be acted on till next session, as there will not be sufficient time for witnesses to attend from Missouri.

[The crime with which Judge Peck is charged, and for which he has been impeached, is, the imprisonment of Luke E. Rawless, Esq. a practitioner at the bar, for eighteen months in a prison with common felons, for a constructive contempt of court, in publishing signatures on his decisions. It was a very "lawless" piece of business all through.]

Gooseberries.—An English gardener gives the result of a curious horticultural experiment made last year by himself. A gooseberry bush having died, he buried the canes under the roots of a gooseberry tree, to enrich the soil: the fruit until then had been of the usual species; but the season after the entombing of the canes, the gooseberries were all of the hairy, prickly kind: moreover, the caterpillars which infested the bush, were uncommonly hairy and shaggy. Now we marvel at this enterprising gardener's stopping short in his interesting and valuable experiments. We would advise him next to bury an *Eel*, or *Cat-fish*, under the roots of his gooseberry bush: and if, at next seed-time, the fruit is not again metamorphosed into a berry as smooth as glass, we are no prophet.

The *Bank of Newbern*, we learn verbally, at the late meeting of its Stockholders, determined to accept of an extension of their Charter, on the terms precribed by the last Legislature. *Cal. Reg.*

[The stockholders determined on immediately discontinuing the Agency at *Halifax*, and to wind up the one at *Charlotte*, as soon as practicable.]

Virgil Maxey, Esq. of Maryland; and the Hon. Charles A. Wickliffe, a distinguished member of Congress from Kentucky, are spoken of to succeed Mr. *Hill*, as 2d Auditor.

COLUMBIA, APRIL 29.

Cotton.—There has been more of this article in the present week, than could have been expected. It is bringing from 9 to 10 cts. Very fine Planter's brands would perhaps reach 11 cts.

Corn scarce and in demand at 62½ cts.; Flour, country \$5 per barrel; Bacon, ham in demand from 10 to 11 cts per lb.

Times.

Augusta, Geo. May 1st.—Cotton 9 1/2 to 10 1/2, Bacon 8 to 10, Corn 42 to 54, Hour 7 1/2 to 8, Whiskey 33 to 37; North Carolina Bank Notes, 5 per cent. discount. [Why this prescription of N. Carolina money, when it is as good as gold and silver?]

10. CAR.

President Jackson.—A letter from Washington, published in the Boston Courier, (an opposition paper) says:—"The president in the light in which I saw him to day in the capitol, exhibited no appearance of a sick man. He is as likely to live twenty years, as any one of his cabinet, and ten times more likely to be president the next term."

Cotton.—Liverpool letters written at noon, April 1st, say that the demand for Cotton was good, and the sales of the day likely to foot up well. Flour was rather less in request.

Tom Chilton has written Letter No. 9, to the Mayor of Washington. Tom thinks that the sun and moon stand still when he speaks or writes. **Booth**

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, May 8.—Cotton 14 to 2 cents, corn 35 to 37, beef 3½ to 4, butter 8 to 10, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 50 to 65, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 35 to 40, brown sugar 10 to 12, coffee 13 to 17, salt 1.12½ to 1.20, homespun cloth 15 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10.

Charleston, April 23.—Cotton 9 to 11 cents, flour 3 ½ to 3 ¾, whiskey, 23 to 25, bacon 7 to 9, ham 7½ to 9, best kind of bagging 19 to 22, salt 40 to 50, corn 40 to 43, coffee 11 to 12½; N. Carolina bank bills 1½ to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 to 2.

Cotton.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton throughout the past week, and prices have advanced about ½ cent per lb. Inferior to fine 9½ to 11.

Fayetteville, April 29.—Cotton 9 to 9½ bacon 5½ to 7, peach brandy 40 apple do 30 to 35 butter 10 to 15, corn 49 to 50, flaxseed 95, flour 3 to 4, lard 7½, molasses 28 to 29, sugar 9 to 10½, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 60 to 65, whiskey 2½ to 27; U. S. Bank notes 3½ to 4 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ to 2.

Richmond, April 30.—Cotton 9½ to 10, wheat 75 corn 3½ to 4, bacon 7 to 8, brandy, apple, 28 to 30, whiskey 27 to 28, flour 5½.

Lynchburg, Virg. April 29.—Tobacco 3 to 5 Flour 3.25 to 3.5, wheat 60 to 65, whiskey 22, bacon 8.

Baltimore, April 30.—Flour 8½ to 6½, cotton 8½ to 9½, whiskey 22½ to 23, bacon 8 to 9.

Chowan, April 21.—Cotton 8½ to 9½, bagging 18 to 22, coffee 15 to 16, sugar 8 to 11, salt 75, corn 45 to 50, flour (from wagons) 4.50 to 5, Baltimore 6.50, peach brandy 40 to 50, apples 30 to 35, whiskey 28 to 30, molasses 35 to 40, Baxseed 30 to 60, oats 30, bacon 7 to 10, land 8 to 10, mackerel 6 to 7.50.

Camden, April 24.—Cotton 8½ to 9½, flour 5 to 5½ out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7½ wheat 85 to 93, corn 55 to 56, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 30 to 35, bacon 8 to 12½.

More New & Fashionable GOODS.

THE subscriber still continues to keep up a large and full supply of almost every kind of

GOODS.

suited to all seasons of the year: And is now receiving and opening, at his Store in Salisbury, additional supplies of the latest importations, selected by himself, with care, and bought on the best terms for cost, part in Philadelphia, but principally in New York. Which are offered, on the lowest terms for cash, on a short credit to punctual customers. The public are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

JOHN MURPHY.

Salisbury, April 12.—**JOHN MURPHY.**

J. M. Respectfully begs leave to inform his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honoured with, by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury.

In Cabarrus county, a son of her father, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, on the 20th ult. Andrew Green, Esq. of Mecklenburg county, to Mrs. Margaret Boyd, daughter of Gen. Paul Barringer, of Cabarrus.

On the 6th inst. by Rev. James McKnight, Mr. Samuel Hargrave, Jr. of Irredell, to Miss Millie Hargrave, of Rowan.

On 20th ult. by Rev. George Boger, Mr. Paul Peeler, son of Mr. Lewis Peeler, to Miss Catherine Fisher, daughter of the late George Fisher, also, on the same day, Mr. Jonathan Gandy to Miss Esther Landwick.

Portrait Painting.

BARDNER intends to remain in Salisbury a very short time, and will attend to any application in his profession. He has taken this room over Mr. Mitchell's, opposite the State Bank; where Ladies and Gentlemen are most respectfully solicited to call, and see specimens of his Painting.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

MRS. CALDWELL,

TAKES this opportunity of informing the public, that her SCHOOL in Statesville, is now in operation. The encouragement with which she has already met, is beyond expectation.

The branches taught in this School, are as follows: Orthography, Grammar, with the use of Globes, Arithmetic, History, Chronology, Blaik's Lectures on Rhetoric, and Polit. Literature; Drawing Maps, Painting on Velvet, Needwork on Canvas, Lace and Muslin.

Boarding can be had very low in some of the best families. The Church is situated in view of the school room, where we have preaching regularly every Sabbath.

May 3d, 1830.

219

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

ELIZABETH BROWN.

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods, direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the *Importations* for the Spring of 1830. Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

500 lbs. Bacon;

With a general and full assortment of all other kinds of GOODS, suited to the season and place.

JOHN MURPHY.

823

Fresh Groceries.

JUST received, and for sale very low for cash.

45 bags Coffe

6 lbs. Sugar

The Tennessee Spinster.

HAVING commenced manufacturing the Machine commonly known as the "Tennessee Spinster," the subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make, on short notice, at his shop in the town of Salisbury, Main street, opposite the State Bank, any number of those useful articles of Household Furniture, at only one hundred dollars a piece, completed ready for use; whereas they have always heretofore sold at one hundred and twenty five dollars. Any servant, with very little instruction, can, from cotton in the seed, pick, card, and spin from thirty to forty ells of yarn a day—either coarse or fine, black or hird twisted, as may be desired.

The subscriber has some of these Machines now finished, and in operation; those desirous of seeing them are invited to call.

Orders for Machines sent from a distance, will be promptly attended to.

E. P. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, April 26th, 1830. 16

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr. having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of all descriptions of Northern LEATHER and Materials, of the best quality; and having in his employ from 10 to 15 journeymen, some of whom are equal if not superior to any workmen in the United States—he therefore feels warranted in asserting, that he is able to execute every description of work in his line of business, equal, as to style, neatness and durability, to any thing of the kind in the Union.

Having engaged Mr. EBENEZER DICKSON as Foreman, that gentleman will, at all times, be found in attendance at my Shop, (which is on Main street, three doors south of the Court House, and adjoining the Post-Office) to receive orders, deliver work, give receipts for money paid, and generally to accommodate all who may patronize the Establishment.

From my extensive arrangements in business, I am enabled to give long indulgencies to responsible dealers.

Grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received, I shall use every endeavor to merit a continuance of the public favor.

Orders for Boots or Shoes, sent from a distance, shall be promptly executed, and the work sent as per order.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 3m125

To Journeyman Shoemakers.

Wanted, two first rate workmen, at Ladies' Shoes and Pumps; to whom good wages, and constant employment, will be given, on application as above.

T. MULL, Jr.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, two or three Journeymen Tailors. Good workmen will meet with constant employment, and liberal wages.

BENJAMIN FRALEY.

Salisbury, Rowan co'y. N. C. 1830. 14

Millinery and Mantau Making.

MRS. M'FEAT, will attend to the above business, in fashionable style, at her residence in Statesville; where she has constantly on hand a supply of BONNETS, of various kinds; Hand-Bags, &c. Leghorn Hats bleached and prepared.

Statesville, April 26th, 1830. 318

The subscribers think it unnecessary to say anything respecting the price, or quality of their work; as the very liberal patronage they have met with they consider a sufficient recommendation.

Cabinet Making.

JOHN H. SMITH & Co.

Statesville, April 26th, 1830. 318

N. B. Walnut, Cherry, Poplar, and Pine Plank, taken at all times, in exchange for furniture.

J. H. S. & Co.

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber having purchased the establishment of Mr. Miles Hill, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. is prepared to carry on the Coach and Gig Manufacturing Business in all its various branches. Having

procured the best kind of materials, and having good workmen in his employ, he will make to order, as well as keep on hand, all descriptions of Coaches, Gigs, Carriages, Stages, Barouches, Carry-alls, &c. His prices shall be very low, for cash; or a reasonable indulgence will be extended to responsible customers. All orders for work from a distance, will be promptly attended to. Repairs of all kinds, will be done on short notice, and reasonable terms.

DANIEL BUTTON.

Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 23d, 1829. 99

Ewart's Hotel,

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened that large and commodious HOUSE formerly known by the name of

CLARK'S HOTEL,

On the first day of January next. Its central situation and contiguity to the Court House, render it as desirable a location for Gentlemen who may visit Columbia on business or pleasure, as any other in the place. Those who may feel disposed to patronize this Establishment, may depend that no efforts shall be wanting to render their situation satisfactory and comfortable.

The materials are now in a state of readiness to arrange Parlours and Private Apartments for Ladies and Families.

SAMUEL EWART.

March, 1830. 32t22

Catawba Springs.

THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the State, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture; there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order, prime Meadows, orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the condition, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as my establishment of a similar kind in the State.

CHARLES JUGNOT.

Salisbury, Rowan county, Dec. 7, 1829.

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of Land, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, or who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. Lead ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and gold has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state: the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The money may be made in four yearly installments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorable an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; warranty deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100t

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to lease some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and warranted titles made to purchasers. J. Brown.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionery, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, April 1st 1830. 11

State of North Carolina, Ashe county.

IN Equity, March term, 1830: William Austin and Benjamin Taylor, vs. Benjamin Darnell; in junction. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Darnell is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published at Salisbury, for six weeks, that unless he appears at the next Court of Equity to be held for Ashe county, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the third Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, it will be heard experts and the injunction made permanent. 92d Test: E. GUNNELL, C. J. E.

JOURNEYMAN Cabinet Makers.

WANTED, two or two journeymen Cabinet Makers; to whom good wages, and constant employment will be given.

ORATIO WOODSON.

Salisbury, Feb. 26th, 1830. 06

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr. having just received a fresh and extensive assortment of all descriptions of Northern LEATHER and Materials, of the best quality; and having in his employ from 10 to 15 journeymen, some of whom are equal if not superior to any workmen in the United States—he therefore feels warranted in asserting, that he is able to execute every description of work in his line of business, equal, as to style, neatness and durability, to any thing of the kind in the Union.

Having engaged Mr. EBENEZER DICKSON as Foreman, that gentleman will, at all times, be found in attendance at my Shop, (which is on Main street, three doors south of the Court House, and adjoining the Post-Office) to receive orders, deliver work, give receipts for money paid, and generally to accommodate all who may patronize the Establishment.

From my extensive arrangements in business, I am enabled to give long indulgencies to responsible dealers.

Grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received, I shall use every endeavor to merit a continuance of the public favor.

Orders for Boots or Shoes, sent from a distance, shall be promptly executed, and the work sent as per order.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 3m125

Morganton Hotel.

THE subscriber having leased the extensive Buildings in the Town of Morganton, N. Carolina, formerly occupied by David Tate, as a TAVERN, has opened a House of Entertainment, prepared for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords; his Granaries are filled, and his Stables are attended with attentive and honest Hostlers; and, by his unremitting attention to his business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

J. B. BOUCHELL.

Morganton, Feb. 6th, 1830. 3m13

Sale of Land.

ON Monday of Mecklenburg county court, in may next, I will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Charlotte, a tract of land on which Jonathan Williams formerly lived, containing about two hundred and fifty acres. Gold has been found in two or three different places on the land, and on the same there is an excellent seat for a mill. The above land will be sold on a credit of twelve months, except about two hundred dollars, which must be paid at the time of sale. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living near the land.

JOHN D. SMITH, Agent for Legatees.

April 30th, 1830. 2t18

Millinery Business, &c.

MRS. LOWRY respectfully informs the Ladies of Statesville, and the circumjacent country, that she bleaches, colors, presses and trims

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

in the neatest and most fashionable style, and on moderate terms. She also makes, trims and dresses SILK and other BONNETS, of every description; and will execute all kinds of work in the Millinery line of business. All orders for work, sent from a distance, will be carefully and punctually attended to, according to directions.

Statesville, May 1st, 1830. 3t19

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained, in January last, a patent right for his Machine, known by the name of a Hallow Cylinder Screen, and an attached ribb'd Rocker, for the purpose of Washing Gold out of gravel and sand; he therefore forbids all persons from using said Machine without leave; otherwise they will lay themselves liable to the penalty laid down in the patent law.

P. SUMMEY.

Lincolnton, N. C. April 24. 1830. 6t22

Money Found.

PICKED up in the streets of Statesville, during Superior Court week, a sum of money, wrapped in a piece of yellow silk paper. There were two halves of fifty dollar notes. Whoever can produce the corresponding halves of these notes, will probably be entitled to receive the money, on paying charges, &c. April 29th, 1830. 3t19

N. Carolina Catawba Company.

A General meeting of the stockholders of the N. Carolina Catawba Navigation Company will be held at Lincolnton, on the 14th of May next. The stockholders are earnestly requested to attend, either in person, or by proxy. The settlement of the outstanding debts of the company, and the appointment of officers, are among the objects of the Meeting. The Navigation of the river being now open to the State line, it becomes exceedingly important that the future operations of the company should be determined at this meeting.

ISAAC T. AVERY, President, &c.

April 28th, 1830. 2t18

Notice.

At the last October session of the County Court held at Concord, for the County of Cabarrus, the subscriber qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of John Houston, Esq. He hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against the Estate of the said John Houston, to present them for payment, within the time required by an Act of Assembly, entitled An act concerning proving of wills and granting letters of Administration, and to prevent frauds, &c. Otherwise they will be barred of recovery, by the operation of the said act.

3t18 MARTIN SHIVE, Executor.

Cabarrus county, April 20th, 1830.

Was Committed

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 3d inst. a negro man, who says his name is Claborn, and belongs to John Griffith, of Chesterfield District, S. C.; that he left home about the 1st March last: He is of common size, 35 or 40 years old, light complexion, though not a mulatto: the owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

F. SLATER, S. J.

April 6th, 1830. 14

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. James' Church, in the town of Wilmington, on the 20th day of May, 1830. E. L. WINSLOW, Secy.

April 8. 4t18

Cotton Gin Making,

BY HENRY A. CLINGAMON, in the town of Lexington, Davidson county, N. C. His Gins have the credit of being among the best in this part of the country.